



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *April 22, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that during the week ended April 19, 1902, there were reported to the medical officer of health for Birkenhead 1 case of smallpox; scarlet fever, 6 cases; diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; erysipelas, 1 case, and measles 19 cases.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from London.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *April 24, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended April 19, 1902: Five vessels were inspected and received bills of health, and on these vessels 124 members of the crew or cattlemen were vaccinated. On 1 vessel of the Atlantic Transport Line, the vaccination was performed by the ship's surgeon.

The smallpox situation remains about as last week. In the 76 great towns of England and Wales, there was a total of 72 deaths from this disease and of this number 42 occurred in London, and 21 in West Ham, a suburb of London, and rather close to the river. There was also 1 death in Glasgow.

During the week ended April 6 there were 13 cases and 9 deaths from plague in Egypt. In Mauritius, for the week ended April 10, there were 3 cases and 3 deaths.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *April 21, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

Plague.

EGYPT.—From March 28 to April 3, inclusive, 12 new cases and 9 deaths were registered, namely 5 (2) in Kom-el-Nour, 3 (3) in Benha, 3 (4) in Decheneh, 1 in Sheblanga in the province of Charkieh.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency, between March 8 and March 14, there were recorded 7,610 plague cases and 5,796 deaths. In the city of Bombay, during the week ended March 18 there occurred 974 new plague cases and 743 deaths. In addition to which, 254 deaths were registered as suspected plague. The total number of deaths 1,579, was less by 211 than during the foregoing week.

On March 15, a case of plague was recorded in Bassein in Burma.

CAPE COLONY.—On March 31, 2 plague cases occurred in Port Elizabeth.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—In accordance with a telegraphic report dated March 30, it appears that the total number of plague cases which have occurred up to the present, in the protectorate, amount to 43 and 17 deaths.